

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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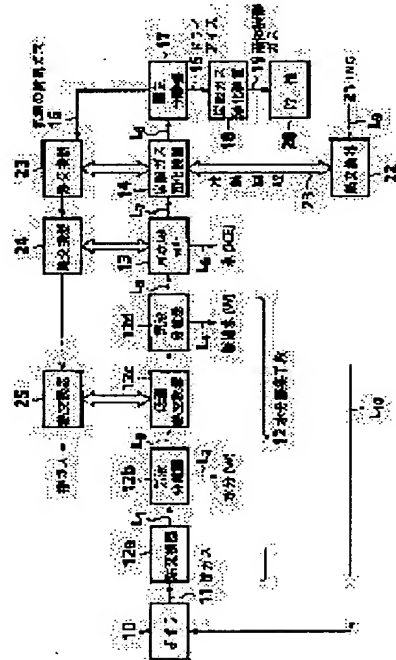
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(54) TREATMENT OF WASTE COMBUSTION GAS AND APPARATUS THEREFOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make it possible to execute the purification of waste gases by cooling moisture in waste combustion gases at low temp. and separating the same in the form of ice, then liquefying the carbon dioxide in the waste combustion gases at a low temp. and separating the same at the time of subjecting the waste combustion gases to a sepn. treatment by solidifying or liquefying the carbon dioxide in the waste combustion gases.

SOLUTION: The waste combustion gases 11 discharged from a boiler 10 are first cooled by seawater, or the like, in a heat exchanger 12a and are sent to a gas-liquid separator 12b where the condensed moisture is separated. Next, the waste gases 11 are cooled in a low-temp. heat exchanger 12c to about 5° C so as not to condense the moisture and are then sent to a gas-liquid separator 12d where the condensed water is separated and, thereafter, the gases are supplied to an ice solidifying device 13 where the residual moisture in the waste gases is iced. The waste gases 11 are then cooled by the vaporization heat of LNG 21 in a carbon dioxide solidifying device 14, by which the carbon dioxide in the waste gases is solidified as dry ice. The dry ice 25 and the waste gases 16 are separated in a solid-gas separator 17. The dry ice 15 is liquefied in a liquefying device 18 and is stored in a storage tank 23.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The art of the combustion gas characterized by dissociating from a combustion gas, solidifying or liquefying and separating the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature after that after being the art of a combustion gas which solidifies or liquefies and separates the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature, cooling the moisture in a combustion gas at low temperature and solidifying as ice.

[Claim 2] The art of the combustion gas characterized by being the art of a combustion gas which solidifies or liquefies and separates the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature, cooling the residual moisture in a combustion gas at low temperature -30 degrees C or less, solidifying as ice, dissociating after cooling the moisture in a combustion gas above 5 degrees C and removing as moisture, solidifying or liquefying and separating the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature after that.

[Claim 3] The art of the combustion gas characterized by solidification and dissociating by using moisture as ice while using the cold energy which liquefied natural gas (LNG) holds in claim 1 or 2 and solidifying and separating carbon dioxide gas.

[Claim 4] The processor of the combustion gas characterized by coming to prepare an ice solidification means is the processor of a combustion gas, and cools the moisture in a combustion gas at low temperature, and solidify as ice to solidify or liquefy and to separate the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature, and separating the moisture in a combustion gas.

[Claim 5] The processor of the combustion gas characterized by establishing a moisture condensation means is the processor of a combustion gas, and cools the moisture in a combustion gas around 5 degrees C, and condense moisture to solidify or liquefy and to separate the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature, and a means to cool the residual moisture in a combustion gas at low temperature -30 degrees C or less, and to solidify as ice.

[Claim 6] The processor of the combustion gas with which a means to solidify the moisture in a combustion gas as ice is characterized by blowing exhaust gas into a refrigerant -30 degrees C or less, and growing up ice into liquid in claim 4 or 5.

[Claim 7] The processor of the combustion gas with which a means to solidify the moisture in exhaust gas as ice is characterized by spraying exhaust gas on tubing made to circulate through a refrigerant -30 degrees C or less, and growing up ice into the front face of this tubing in claim 4 or 5.

[Claim 8] The processor of the combustion gas with which a means to solidify the moisture in a combustion gas as ice is characterized by supplying to the liquid which cooled the ice which manufactured ice beforehand, making the moisture in exhaust gas adhere to this ice, and growing up ice in claim 4 or 5.

[Claim 9] The processor of the combustion gas characterized by having the mixing chamber which a low-temperature refrigerant is contacted to the carbon dioxide gas in exhaust gas after solidifying the moisture in a combustion gas as ice, and is used as a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice) in claim 4 thru/or 8, and the eliminator which separates a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice).

[Claim 10] The processor of the combustion gas characterized by having the mixing chamber which a low-temperature refrigerant is contacted to the carbon dioxide gas in exhaust gas after solidifying the moisture in a combustion gas as ice, and is used as a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice) in claim 4 thru/or 8, the eliminator which separates a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice), and the pressurization means which pressurizes the separated carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice), and is made into a liquefied carbon dioxide.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] After this invention uses LNG cold energy effectively and solidifies the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas as dry ice, it relates to the art and equipment of a combustion gas which are separated and collected.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, construction of the electric power plant which used liquefied natural gas (referred to as "LNG" below) as the fuel is promoted. However, about -In case LNG of 160-degree C low temperature is used as fuel gas, by the conventional method of obtaining required heat of vaporization using high air or seawater, and making LNG evaporate, temperature is emitting the air or seawater cooled by the cold energy which LNG holds as it is, and serves as loss of the liquefaction energy of the collected low temperature from LNG.

[0003] On the other hand, the amount of carbon dioxide gas in atmospheric air increases recently, and relation with the rise of the atmospheric temperature currently called greenhouse effect is regarded as questionable. As this cure, a part of carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas is condensed, and although liquefied or dissociating and collecting by the shape of a solid-state (dry-ice-izing) are examined, it is not put in practical use, but atmospheric-air emission is carried out in the present condition, without [a gas and] hardly being processed.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] There are the following technical problems in the conventional technique mentioned above respectively.

** Although huge energy is generally required in case natural gas is liquefied, in the consumer place, heat exchange of the heat of vaporization of LNG is carried out to seawater etc., and atmospheric-air emission is carried out.

** It is absorbed by the ocean etc. one half of the carbon dioxide gas emitted into atmospheric air, and an increment and interval of the amount of remaining in atmospheric air and a combustion gas in recent years have the remainder in the condition of not catching up, by absorption of the ocean etc. Therefore, the amount of carbon dioxide gas in atmospheric air will increase, and the rise of the atmospheric temperature currently called greenhouse effect will be regarded as questionable in recent years.

** As an approach of separating the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas by the gas, although there is a membrane-separation method, to mass gassing, such as an electric power plant, technical problems, such as a scale-up of a facility and cost, are large.

[0005] Then, LNG cold energy is used effectively, this invention uses the moisture in a combustion gas as ice (ice), and solidification and after dissociating, it proposes the approach of solving said technical problem by solidifying, or liquefying and dissociating further by using the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas as dry ice.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Invention of [claim 1] of this invention which solves said technical problem is an art of a combustion gas which solidifies or liquefies and separates the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature, and after cooling the moisture in a

combustion gas at low temperature and solidifying as ice (ice), it is characterized by dissociating from a combustion gas, solidifying or liquefying and separating the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature, after that.

[0007] Invention of [claim 2] is an art of a combustion gas which solidifies or liquefies and separates the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature. After cooling the moisture in a combustion gas above 5 degrees C and removing as moisture, it is characterized by cooling the residual moisture in a combustion gas at low temperature -30 degrees C or less, solidifying as ice (ice), dissociating, solidifying or liquefying and separating the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature, after that.

[0008] In claim 1 or 2, invention of [claim 3] is characterized by solidification and dissociating by using moisture as ice while it uses the cold energy which liquefied natural gas (LNG) holds and solidifies and separates carbon dioxide gas.

[0009] Invention of [claim 4] is characterized by coming to prepare an ice solidification means is the processor of a combustion gas, and cools the moisture in a combustion gas at low temperature, and solidify as ice to solidify or liquefy and to separate the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature, and separating the moisture in a combustion gas.

[0010] Invention of [claim 5] is characterized by establishing a moisture condensation means is the processor of a combustion gas, and cools the moisture in a combustion gas around 5 degrees C, and condense moisture to solidify or liquefy and to separate the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature, and a means to cool the residual moisture in a combustion gas at low temperature -30 degrees C or less, and to solidify as ice (ice).

[0011] In claim 4 or 5, a means to solidify the moisture in a combustion gas as ice (ice) blows exhaust gas into a refrigerant -30 degrees C or less, and invention of [claim 6] is characterized by growing up ice into liquid.

[0012] Invention of [claim 7] is characterized by for a means to solidify the moisture in a combustion gas as ice (ice) spraying exhaust gas on tubing made to circulate through a refrigerant -30 degrees C or less, and growing up ice into the front face of this tubing in claim 4 or 5.

[0013] Invention of [claim 8] is characterized by supplying to the liquid with which a means to solidify the moisture in a combustion gas as ice (ice) cooled the ice which manufactured ice beforehand, making the moisture in exhaust gas adhere to this ice, and growing up ice in claim 4 or 5.

[0014] Invention of [claim 9] is characterized by having the mixing chamber which a low-temperature refrigerant is contacted to the carbon dioxide gas in exhaust gas after solidifying the moisture in a combustion gas as ice (ice), and is used as a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice), and the eliminator which separates a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice) in claim 4 thru/or 8.

[0015] Invention of [claim 10] is characterized by to have the mixing chamber which a low-temperature refrigerant is contacted to the carbon dioxide gas in exhaust gas after solidifying the moisture in a combustion gas as ice (ice), and is used as a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice) in claim 4 thru/or 8, the eliminator which separates a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice), and the pressurization means which pressurizes the separated carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice), and is made into a liquefied carbon dioxide.

[0016]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, although the operation gestalt of this invention is explained, this invention is not limited to this.

[0017] Generally LNG is conveyed to an electric power plant at abbreviation-150---165 degree C low temperature. After carrying out the temperature up of this LNG and evaporating it to near ordinary temperature conventionally using air or seawater, it was used as a fuel. In this case, although the air or seawater which carried out heat exchange of the cold energy which LNG holds, and became low temperature was emitted without using the collected cold energy effectively By using this cold energy effectively by this invention, while solidifying, or liquefying and dissociating, the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas In the case of this cooling, since it cools by very low temperature, the moisture in a combustion gas is removed efficiently

beforehand, and blinding, such as piping, etc. is prevented in cooling in the case of carbon-dioxide-gas solidification.

[0018] It is the schematic diagram of the combustion offgas treatment equipment of this invention at drawing 1. A moisture condensation means 12 for the processor of the combustion gas of this invention to be a processor of the exhaust gas which solidifies or liquefies and separates the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature, and to cool the moisture in the combustion gas 11 from a boiler 10, and to condense moisture. The ice (ice) solidification equipment 13 which cools the residual moisture in a combustion gas 11 at low temperature -30 degrees C or less, and is solidified as ice (I) (ice crystallizer). The carbon-dioxide-gas solidification equipment 14 which solidifies the carbon dioxide gas in the combustion gas 11 which removed moisture completely (dry ice crystallizer). The gas-particle eliminator 17 which separates the exhaust gas 16 which does not contain the solidified solidification carbon dioxide gas (dry ice) 15 and low-temperature carbon dioxide gas, it comes to prepare the carbon-dioxide-gas liquefier 18 which pressurizes the separated dry ice 15 and is liquefied, the liquefaction charcoal acid cistern 20 which stores a liquefied carbon dioxide 19, the heat exchanger 22 which liquefies LNG21 and collects cold energy, and Rhine 23 which leads this cold energy to the above-mentioned carbon-dioxide-gas solidification equipment.

[0019] The above-mentioned moisture condensation means 12 consists of heat exchanger 12a, the 1st vapor-liquid-separation machine 12b, low-temperature heat exchanger 12c, and 12d of the 2nd vapor-liquid-separation machine. The moisture (W) in the combustion gas cooled by heat exchanger 12a (before or after 30 degrees C) is first separated by 1st vapor-liquid-separation machine 12a, it is further cooled by low-temperature heat exchanger 12c after that (before or after 5 degrees C), and the moisture in exhaust gas (W) is separated by 12d of 2nd vapor-liquid-separation machine. Moreover, the cold energy from the carbon-dioxide-gas solidification equipment 14 has cooled the exhaust gas 16 which does not contain the carbon dioxide gas which cold energy was collected by the heat exchanger 23, and was separated with the gas-particle eliminator 17. Moreover, heat exchange is carried out by the heat exchanger 24 and the heat exchanger 25, using the exhaust gas 16 which does not contain the cooled this carbon dioxide gas as the cold energy which cools respectively low-temperature heat exchanger 12c of the ice (ice) solidification means 13 and the moisture condensation means 12, and it is exhausted outside after that.

[0020] Processing of exhaust gas is explained using the above-mentioned equipment. It is cooled to room temperature extent with seawater or industrial water by heat exchanger 12a, and the combustion gas 11 discharged from a boiler 10 is Rhine L1. It goes and is sent to 1st vapor-liquid-separation machine 12b. under the present circumstances, Rhine L2 after the moisture in the exhaust gas boiled and condensed (W) was separated in 1st vapor-liquid-separation machine 12b from -- it is discharged, the exhaust gas 11 which separated most moisture (W) with seawater etc. -- Rhine L3 pass -- 12d of vapor-liquid-separation machines after being cooled by about 5 degrees C so that moisture might not solidify further by the low-temperature heat exchanger 8 -- Rhine L4 pass -- Rhine L5 after separating the water of condensation (W) pass -- the low-temperature ice solidification equipment (ice crystallizer) 13 is supplied further.

[0021] For the above-mentioned ice solidification equipment (ice crystallizer) 13, it is cooled to about abbreviation-40--50 degree C, most residual moisture in exhaust gas 11 is solidified and separated as ice (ICE) here, and ice (ICE) is Rhine L6. It is passed and discharged. The exhaust gas removed in moisture is Rhine L7. It passes and the carbon-dioxide-gas solidification equipment 14 is supplied. Here, exhaust gas is [about] by the cold energy 23 by the heat of vaporization of LNG21. -It is cooled by 135 degrees C or less, and the carbon dioxide gas in exhaust gas (CO2) is solidified as dry ice (DRYICE) 15.

[0022] The exhaust gas which mixed dry ice 15 is Rhine L8. It passes, is led to the gas-particle eliminator 17, and separates into the exhaust gas 16 and dry ice 15 which do not contain low-temperature carbon dioxide gas, and after exhaust gas 16 goes via heat exchangers 23, 24, and 25, it is discharged. The dry ice 15 separated from exhaust gas 16 is led to the carbon-dioxide-gas liquefier 18, is compressed and pressurized here, serves as liquid carbon dioxide 19, is supplied to the liquid-carbon-dioxide gasholder 23, and is stored here.

[0023] in addition, LNG21 -- Rhine L9 from -- pass Rhine L10 after cold energy is collected and being gasified by the heat exchanger 22 -- a boiler 10 is supplied.

[0024] As the above example explained, methane is a principal component, and LNG21 is [about]. -Cold energy 160 degrees C or less is held. On the other hand, in the case of pure-coal acid gas, it solidifies at -78.5 degrees C (atmospheric pressure 760mmHg), and becomes dry ice. However, since components other than carbon dioxide gas, such as N2, O2, and H2 O, are contained in exhaust gas, carbon dioxide partial pressure is low, for example, when it is the combustion gas of a LNG combined cycle, it is about 5% or less of low concentration. Therefore, unless it cools 11 to -135 degrees C or less of exhaust gas, it will not solidify. LNG21 is in a -150--160 degree C low-temperature condition, and carbon dioxide gas can cool it below to the temperature solidified or liquefied by using effectively the latent heat generated when evaporating this.

[0025] By the way, in the exhaust gas 11 of boilers, the moisture of about three to 10 vol % extent is contained. In the process cooled to the low temperature at which carbon dioxide gas solidifies the exhaust gas 11 containing this moisture, when this moisture solidifies as ice (ice) and solidifies on wall surfaces, such as piping and a heat exchanger, it is assumed that troubles, such as lock out, occur. So, in this invention, as mentioned above, the ice crystallizer 13 which sets at low temperature, and solidifies and separates moisture is provided. As this operating condition, in order to prevent are recording of the ice of a minute amount, the engine performance used as less than [dew-point abbreviation-30--40 degree C] is needed.

[0026] An example of the above-mentioned ice crystallizer 13 is shown in drawing 2 - drawing 4.

[0027] Drawing 2 shows a bubbling tub type ice crystallizer as an example of an ice crystallizer. As shown in drawing 2, the refrigerant 32 circulates in the interior of the bubbling tub 31 of a vertical mold, and the exhaust gas 11 cooled by 5 degrees C from the lower part of this bubbling tub 31 is introduced into it. The above-mentioned refrigerant 32 is not solidified in about [abbreviation 0--50 degree C] low temperature. Consequently, the dew-point of the moisture in the exhaust gas 11 discharged in the bubbling tub 31 is [about]. -It becomes 40 degrees C or less. Here, as a refrigerant, it is [about]. -The hydrocarbon (oil) of macromolecules, such as a silicone oil, a halogen system hydrocarbon, etc. are mentioned as what is not solidified above 60 degrees C. The moisture contained in exhaust gas is solidified as ice (ice) in the liquid phase by blowing exhaust gas 11 into this refrigerant 32. When ice (ICE) comes in a refrigerant 32 more than fixed, it extracts from the lower part of the bubbling tub 31, it heats with the heating means 33, and the separation means 34 separates water and a refrigerant 32, it is again cooled by the cooling means and the separated refrigerant 32 is supplied in the bubbling tub 31. It is cooled by about -40 degrees C, and the exhaust gas with which moisture was removed is introduced into the following carbon-dioxide-gas solidification equipment 14. In addition, cooling of a refrigerant 32 uses the cold energy from the heat exchanger 24 shown in drawing 1.

[0028] Drawing 3 shows an ice solvent spray mold ice crystallizer as other examples of an ice crystallizer. As shown in drawing 3, two or more refrigerant pipes 42 are inserted in the interior of the dehumidification tub 41 of a vertical mold, the refrigerant (-67 degrees C) 43 is introduced into this refrigerant pipe 42, and the front face of tubing 42 is cooled. The exhaust gas 11 cooled by 5 degrees C is introduced from the lower part of this tub 41, solidification adhesion is carried out as ice (ice) on the front face of tubing cooled with the refrigerant, and moisture is removed. When the ice (ICE) adhering to the front face of a refrigerant pipe 42 becomes more than fixed, the liquefacient 44, such as ethylene glycol, is sprayed and dissolved, after that, it heats with the heating means 45, the separation means 46 separates water and ethylene glycol 44, and the separated ethylene glycol 44 is again supplied in a tub 41 for the dissolution.

[0029] Drawing 4 shows an ice migration tub type ice crystallizer as other examples of an ice crystallizer. As shown in drawing 4, the ice 53 which manufactured ice with the ice machine 52 separately is supplied to the interior of the tank 51 of a vertical mold. The exhaust gas 11 cooled by 5 degrees C is introduced from the lower part in the iced water 54 of this tank 51, solidification adhesion is carried out as ice (ice) on the front face of the ice 53 which manufactured ice, and moisture is removed. When the ice 53 which increased by adhesion of

moisture becomes more than fixed, it extracts from a lower part, and after that, it heats with the heating means 55, ice is dissolved, and the part is supplied to ice making.
[0030] There is a method of obtaining dry ice by mixing low temperature gas to exhaust gas, and carrying out cooling solidification of the carbon dioxide gas in exhaust gas as an example of the dry ice manufacture approach, etc.

[0031] Furthermore, carbon dioxide gas is pressurized and there are liquefaction and the approach of separating. By this approach, it uses liquefying, if carbon dioxide gas is pressurized. For example, it is the pressure of pure carbon dioxide gas 40kg/cm2 It is [about] when it carries out. -It becomes a liquid in 55-10 degrees C. However, since the partial pressure of the carbon dioxide gas in exhaust gas is low, it is necessary to make it high pressure, and moreover in the case where the carbon dioxide gas in the exhaust gas from a boiler is liquefied, excessive power is required for pressurization. Moreover, if it becomes a pressurizer, an installation cost will also go up. Therefore, the surplus cold energy of LNG is used effectively with atmospheric pressure, and carbon dioxide gas is once used as dry ice, and after carrying out solidification separation, it is more effective [this system pressurized and liquefied] on industry, rather than a liquid recovers carbon dioxide gas.

[0032] Carbon dioxide gas becomes methane by hydrogen and the following catalytic reaction.
[Formula 1] $\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2 \text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ — on the other hand, hydrogen is generated in solar-thermal-conversion water electrolysis, reforming of petroleum, etc. Generally, use of near and hydrogen is also easy for the place of production of natural gas in an oil field. Then, considering as the raw material for methane synthesis is also considered as an example of the usage in the case of the industrial scale of the carbon dioxide gas solidified and separated.

[0033]

[Example] Although the suitable example of this invention is explained hereafter, this invention is not limited to this.

[0034] The moisture removal engine performance was investigated using each ice crystallizer shown in drawing 2 - drawing 4.

Bubbling of the exhaust gas 11 was blown and carried out into the refrigerant 32 as a refrigerant using the silicone oil using the bubbling tub type ice crystallizer shown in [example 1] drawing 2, it solidified as ice and the moisture in exhaust gas was removed. The result is shown in "Table 1." As shown in Table 1, according to this example, in any case, the moisture elimination factor was 93% or more, and it was very good.

[0035]

[Table 1]

| 条 件 | 試験-1 | 試験-2 | 試験-3 | 試験-4 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 冷媒温度 (°C) | -4.1 | -4.3 | -4.7 | -5.3 |
| 排気ガス温度 (°C) | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| 氷型結露速度 (Ncm/sec) | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| 水分除去率 (%) * | 93.5 | 94.1 | 95.1 | 95.5 |

*水分除去率
= (出口排ガス中の水分) / (入口排ガス中の水分) × 100 (%)

[0036] Using the ice resolvent spray mold ice crystallizer shown in [example 2] drawing 3, the silicone oil was used as a refrigerant 43, exhaust gas 11 was blown into the dehumidification tub 41, it solidified as ice on the front face of a cooling pipe 42, and the moisture in exhaust gas was removed on it. In addition, the ice adhering to a cooling pipe 42 was dissolved by ethylene glycol. The result is shown in "Table 2." As shown in Table 2, according to this example, the moisture elimination factor was good at 50% or more.

[0037]

[Table 2]

| 条 件 | 試験-1 | 試験-2 | 試験-3 | 試験-4 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 冷媒温度 (°C) | -3.9 | -4.1 | -4.5 | -5.2 |
| 排気ガス温度 (°C) | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| 氷型結露速度 (Ncm/sec) | 8.1 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 8.0 |
| 水分除去率 (%) | 51.0 | 54.2 | 51.1 | 55.1 |

[0038] The ice (particle size: 2-5mm) 53 which manufactured ice separately in iced water 54 was thrown in using the ice migration tub type ice crystallizer shown in [example 3] drawing 4, and exhaust gas 11 was blown into the tank 51, and it solidified as ice on the front face of the ice 52 in a tank, and removed on it. The result is shown in "Table 3." As shown in Table 3, the moisture elimination factor improved by making low temperature of the ice which was supplied according to this example.

[0039]

[Table 3]

| 条 件 | 試験-1 | 試験-2 | 試験-3 | 試験-4 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 冷媒温度 (°C) | -4.2 | -4.7 | -5.3 | -6.7 |
| 排気ガス温度 (°C) | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| 氷型結露速度 (Ncm/sec) | 2.5 | 3.5 | 9.2 | 8.0 |
| 水分除去率 (%) | 32.0 | 43.2 | 61.1 | 88.1 |

[0040]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to invention of [claim 1], it is the art of a combustion gas which solidifies or liquefies and separates the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature. Since it dissociates from a combustion gas, and it solidifies or liquefies and the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas is separated at low temperature after that after cooling the moisture in a combustion gas at low temperature and solidifying as ice (ice) The moisture in exhaust gas is removed and blinding, such as piping, etc. is prevented in cooling in the very low temperature at the time of being carbon-dioxide-gas solidification.

[0041] According to invention of [claim 2], it is the art of a combustion gas which sets to invention of [claim 1], solidifies or liquefies and separates the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature. After cooling the moisture in a combustion gas above 5 degrees C and removing as moisture Since the residual moisture in a combustion gas is cooled at low temperature -30 degrees C or less, it solidifies as ice (ice) and it dissociates, and it solidifies or liquefies and the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas is separated at low temperature after that The moisture in exhaust gas is removed efficiently and blinding, such as piping, etc. is prevented in cooling in the very low temperature in the case of carbon-dioxide-gas solidification.

[0042] Since solidification and separation of it are done using moisture as ice while according to invention of [claim 3] using the cold energy which liquefied natural gas (LNG) holds in claim 1 or 2 and solidifying and separating carbon dioxide gas, the heat of vaporization of LNG can be used effectively.

[0043] Since according to invention of [claim 4] it comes to prepare an ice solidification means is the processor of a combustion gas, and cools the moisture in a combustion gas at low temperature, and solidify as ice to solidify or liquefy and to separate the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature and the moisture in a combustion gas is separated, the moisture in exhaust gas is removed and blinding, such as piping, etc. is prevented in cooling in the very low temperature at the time of being carbon-dioxide-gas solidification.

[0044] A moisture condensation means is the processor of a combustion gas, and cools the moisture in a combustion gas around 5 degrees C, and condense moisture according to invention of [claim 5] to solidify or liquefy and to separate the carbon dioxide gas in a combustion gas at low temperature. Since a means to have cooled the residual moisture in a combustion gas at low temperature -30 degrees C or less, and to solidify as ice (ice) was established, the moisture in

exhaust gas is removed efficiently and blinding, such as piping, etc. is prevented in cooling in the very low temperature in the case of carbon-dioxide-gas solidification.

[0045] Since according to invention of [claim 6] a means to solidify the moisture in a combustion gas as ice (ice) blows exhaust gas into a refrigerant -30 degrees C or less and grows up ice into liquid in claim 4 or 5 The moisture in exhaust gas is solidified as ice, it is removed efficiently, and blinding, such as piping, etc. is prevented in cooling in the very low temperature in the case of carbon-dioxide-gas solidification.

[0046] Since according to invention of [claim 7] a means to solidify the moisture in exhaust gas as ice (ice) sprays exhaust gas on tubing made to circulate through a refrigerant -30 degrees C or less and grows up ice into the front face of this tubing in claim 4 or 5 The moisture in exhaust gas is solidified as ice, it is removed efficiently, and blinding, such as piping, etc. is prevented in cooling in the very low temperature in the case of carbon-dioxide-gas solidification.

[0047] Since according to invention of [claim 8] a means to solidify the moisture in a combustion gas as ice (ice) supplies to the liquid which cooled the ice which manufactured ice beforehand, makes the moisture in exhaust gas adhere to this ice and grows up ice in claim 4 or 5 The moisture in exhaust gas is solidified as ice, it is removed efficiently, and blinding, such as piping, etc. is prevented in cooling in the very low temperature in the case of carbon-dioxide-gas solidification.

[0048] The mixing chamber which according to invention of [claim 9] a low-temperature refrigerant is contacted to the carbon dioxide gas in exhaust gas after solidifying the moisture in a combustion gas as ice (ice), and is used as a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice) in claim 4 thru/or 8, Since it has the eliminator which separates a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice), the moisture in exhaust gas can be solidified as ice, it can be removed efficiently, blinding, such as piping, etc. can be prevented in cooling in the very low temperature in the case of carbon-dioxide-gas solidification, and dry ice can be efficiently obtained out of exhaust gas.

[0049] The mixing chamber which according to invention of [claim 10] a low-temperature refrigerant is contacted to the carbon dioxide gas in exhaust gas after solidifying the moisture in a combustion gas as ice (ice), and is used as a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice) in claim 4 thru/or 8, Since it has the eliminator which separates a carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice), and the pressurization means which pressurizes the separated carbon-dioxide-gas solidification object (dry ice), and is made into a liquefied carbon dioxide The moisture in exhaust gas can be solidified as ice, it can be removed efficiently, blinding, such as piping, etc. can be prevented in cooling in the very low temperature in the case of carbon-dioxide-gas solidification, and a liquefied carbon dioxide can be efficiently obtained through dry ice out of exhaust gas.

[0050] As mentioned above, as explained, without using the cold energy of LNG effectively and polluting earth environment solidification and by dissociating by using the carbon dioxide gas in exhaust gas as dry ice, this invention can perform energy circulation and is useful on industry.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

- [Drawing 1] It is the block diagram of the offgas treatment equipment of this invention.
- [Drawing 2] It is the block diagram of the 1st ice crystallizer of this invention.
- [Drawing 3] It is the block diagram of the 2nd ice crystallizer of this invention.
- [Drawing 4] It is the block diagram of the 3rd ice crystallizer of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

- 10 Boiler
- 11 Combustion Gas
- 12 Moisture Condensation Means
- 13 Ice (Ice) Solidification Equipment (Ice Crystallizer)
- 14 Carbon-Dioxide-Gas Solidification Equipment (Dry Ice Crystallizer)
- 15 Solidification Carbon Dioxide Gas (Dry Ice)
- 16 Exhaust Gas Which Does Not Contain Carbon Dioxide Gas
- 17 Gas-particle Eliminator
- 18 Carbon-Dioxide-Gas Liquefier
- 19 Liquefied Carbon Dioxide
- 20 Liquefaction Charcoal Acid Cistern
- 21 LNG
- 22 Heat Exchanger
- 23 Rhine
- 24, 25, 26 Heat exchanger
- W Moisture
- ICE Ice
- 31 Bubbling Tub of Vertical Mold
- 32 Refrigerant
- 33 Heating Means
- 41 Tub of Vertical Mold
- 42 Refrigerant Pipe
- 43 Refrigerant (-67 Degrees C)
- 44 Liquefacient
- 45 Heating Means
- 51 Tank of Vertical Mold
- 52 Ice Machine
- 53 Ice
- 54 Heating Means

[Translation done.]

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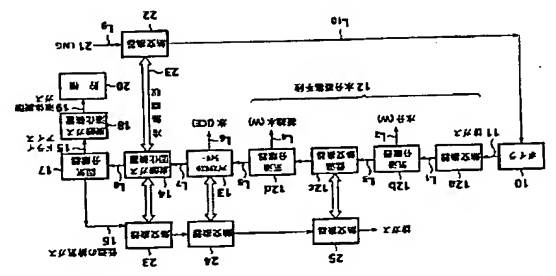
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(54)【発明の名称】 燃焼排ガスの処理方法及び装置

(57)【要約】
【課題】 燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスをLNG冷熱を有効利用してドライアイスとして固化した後に分離・回収する燃焼排ガスの処理方法及び装置を提供する。
【解決手段】 ボイラ10からの燃焼排ガス11中の水分を冷却して水分を凝集する水分凝集手段12と、燃焼排ガス11中の炭酸ガスを-30℃以下の低温で冷却して水(1)として固化する水(アイス)固化装置(アイスクリスライザー)13と、水分を完全に除去した燃焼排ガス11中の炭酸ガスを固化する炭酸ガス固化装置(ドライアイスクリスタライザー)14と、固化された炭酸ガス(ドライアイス)15と低温の炭酸ガスを含まない排ガス16とを分離する固気分離器17と、分離されたドライアイス15を圧入して液化する炭酸ガス液化装置18と、液化炭酸ガス19を貯蔵する熱交換貯蔵器20と、LNG21を液化し冷熱を回収する熱交換器22と、該冷熱を上記炭酸ガス固化装置に導くライン23とを設けてなる。



燃焼排ガス中の水分を氷として固化した後の排ガス中の炭酸ガスに低温冷熱を接触させて炭酸ガス固化物(ドライアイス)とする混合槽と、炭酸ガス固化物(ドライアイス)を分離する分離器と、分離された炭酸ガス固化物(ドライアイス)を加圧して液化炭酸ガスとする加圧手段を有することを特徴とする燃焼排ガスの処理装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】
【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスをLNG冷熱を有効利用してドライアイスとして固化した後に分離・回収する燃焼排ガスの処理方法及び装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 近年、液化天然ガス(以下「LNG」と呼ぶ)を燃料とした発電所の建設が推進されている。しかしながら、約-160℃の低温のLNGをガス燃料として使用する際に、LNGより温度が高い空気あるいは海水を使用し必要な気化熱を得るLNGを気化させる従来の方法では、LNGの保有する冷熱により冷却された空気あるいは海水をそのまま放出しており、回収された低温の液化エネルギーの損失となっている。

【0003】 一方、最近大気中の炭酸ガス量が増加し、温室効果と呼ばれている大気温度の上昇との関係が問題視されている。この対策として、燃焼排ガス中の一部炭酸ガスを濃縮し、ガス状・液状または固体状(ドライアイス化)で分離・回収することが検討されているが実用化されておらず、現状ではほとんど処理されずに大気放出されている。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 前述した従来技術には、各々次のような課題がある。

- ① 一般に、天然ガスを液化する際に膨大なエネルギーが必要であるが、消費地では、LNGの気化熱は海水等に熱交換されて大気放出されている。
- ② 大気中へ放出された炭酸ガスの1/2は海洋等に吸収され、残りは大気中に残存することや、近年の燃焼排ガスの量の増加とあいまって、海洋等の吸収では追いつかない状態にある。従って、大気中の炭酸ガス量が増加し、近年、温室効果と呼ばれている大気温度の上昇が問題視されることとなった。
- ③ 燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスをガス状態で分離する方法として、膜分離法があるが、発電所等の大気中の炭酸ガス処理には設備のスケールアップ、コスト等課題が大きい。

【0005】 そこで、本発明は、LNG冷熱を有効利用して、燃焼排ガス中の水分を氷(アイス)として固化・分離した後に、さらに燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスをドライアイスとして固化又は液化して分離することにより前記課題を解決する方法を提案するものである。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】 前記課題を解決する本発

明の【請求項1】の発明は、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離する燃焼排ガスの処理方法であって、燃焼排ガス中の水分を低温で冷却し、水（アイス）として固化した後に、燃焼排ガスから分離し、その後炭酸ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離することを特徴とする。

【0007】【請求項2】の発明は、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離する燃焼排ガスの処理方法であって、燃焼排ガス中の水分を5℃以上で冷却して水分として除去した後に、燃焼排ガス中の残存水分を-30℃以下の低温で冷却し、水（アイス）として固化して分離し、その後燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離することを特徴とする。

【0008】【請求項3】の発明は、請求項1又は2において、液化天然ガス（LNG）が保有する潜熱を利用して炭酸ガスを固化・分離すると共に、水分を水として固化・分離することを特徴とする。

【0009】【請求項4】の発明は、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離する燃焼排ガスの処理装置であって、燃焼排ガス中の水分を低温で冷却し、水として固化する水固化手段を設けたり、燃焼排ガス中の水分を分離することを特徴とする。

【0010】【請求項5】の発明は、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離する燃焼排ガスの処理装置であって、燃焼排ガス中の水分を5℃前後で冷却して水分を凝集する水分凝集手段と、燃焼排ガス中の残存水分を-30℃以下の低温で冷却して水（アイス）として固化する手段とを設けたことを特徴とする。

【0011】【請求項6】の発明は、請求項4又は5において、燃焼排ガス中の水分を水（アイス）として固化する手段が、-30℃以下の冷媒中に排ガスを吹き込み、液中に氷を成長させることを特徴とする。

【0012】【請求項7】の発明は、請求項4又は5において、燃焼排ガス中の水分を水（アイス）として固化する手段が、-30℃以下の冷媒を循環させた管に排ガスを吹き付け、該管の表面に氷を成長させることを特徴とする。

【0013】【請求項8】の発明は、請求項4乃至8において、燃焼排ガス中の水分を水（アイス）として固化する手段が、予め製氷した氷を冷却した液に投入し、該氷に排ガス中の水分を付着させて氷を成長させることを特徴とする。

【0014】【請求項9】の発明は、請求項4乃至8において、燃焼排ガス中の水分を水（アイス）として固化した後の排ガス中の炭酸ガスに低温冷媒を接触させて炭酸ガス固化物（ドライアイス）とする混合槽と、炭酸ガス固化物（ドライアイス）を分離する分離器とを有することを特徴とする。

【0015】【請求項10】の発明は、請求項4乃至8において、燃焼排ガス中の水分を水（アイス）として固

化した後の排ガス中の炭酸ガスに低温冷媒を接触させて炭酸ガス固化物（ドライアイス）とする混合槽と、炭酸ガス固化物（ドライアイス）を分離する分離器と、分離された炭酸ガス固化物（ドライアイス）を加圧して液化した炭酸ガスとする加圧手段を有することを特徴とする。

【0016】

【発明の実施形態】以下、本発明の実施形態を説明するが、本発明はこれに限定されるものではない。

【0017】LNGは、一般に約-150～-165℃の低温で発電所に輸送されてくる。従来は、このLNGを空焚きまたは海水を使用して常温付近まで昇温して気化した後に燃料として使用していた。この場合、LNGの保有する潜熱を熱交換して低温になった空焚きあるいは海水は、回収した潜熱を有効利用することなく放出していたが、本発明でこの潜熱を有効利用して燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを固化又は液化して分離すると共に、この冷却の際に、該低温で冷却するので、予め燃焼排ガス中の水分を効率的に除去して炭酸ガス固化の際の冷却において配管等の目詰まり等を防止するようにしたものである。

【0018】図1に本発明の燃焼排ガス処理装置は、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離する排ガス中の炭酸ガス処理装置であって、ポイラ10からの燃焼排ガス11中の水分を冷却して水分を凝集する水分凝集手段12と、燃焼排ガス11中の残存水分を-30℃以下の低温で冷却して氷（1）として固化する氷（アイス）固化装置（アイスクリスタライザー）13と、水分を完全に除去した炭酸排ガス11中の炭酸ガスを固化する炭酸ガス固化装置（ドライアイスクリスタライザー）14と、固化された固化炭酸ガス（ドライアイス）15と低温の炭酸ガスを含まない排ガス16とを分離する固気分離器17と、分離されたドライアイス15を加圧して液化する炭酸ガス液化装置18と、液化炭酸ガス19を貯蔵する炭酸ガス貯槽20と、LNG21を液化し潜熱を回収する熱交換器22と、該潜熱を上記炭酸ガス固化装置に導くライン23とを設けてなる。

【0019】上記水分凝集手段12は、熱交換器12aと第1の気液分離器12bと低温熱交換器12cと第2の気液分離器12dとから構成されており、熱交換器12aで冷却（30℃前後）された燃焼排ガス中の水分（W）が先ず第1の気液分離器12aで分離され、その後低温熱交換器12cで更に冷却（5℃前後）され、排ガス中の水分（W）が第2の気液分離器12dで分離されている。また、炭酸ガス固化装置14からの冷熱は熱交換器23で冷熱が回収され、固気分離器17で分離された炭酸ガスを含まない排ガス16を冷却している。また、該冷却された炭酸ガスを含まない排ガス16は水（アイス）固化手段13及び水分凝集手段12の低温熱交換器12cを各々冷却する冷熱として熱交換器24及び熱交換器25で熱交換され、その後外部に排気されて

を含んだ排ガス11を炭酸ガスが固化する低温まで冷却する過程において、この水分が氷（アイス）として固化し、配管・熱交換器などの壁面に凝結することにより、閉塞などのトラブルが発生することが想定される。そこで、本発明では上述したように、低温において水分を固化・分離するアイスクリスタライザー13を設けていて、この操作条件としては、微氷のアイスの凝結を防止するために、露点約-30～-40℃以下となる性能が必要とされる。

【0026】上記アイスクリスタライザー13の一例を図2～図4に示す。

【0027】図2は、アイスクリスタライザーの例としてパブリック槽型アイスクリスタライザーを示す。図2に示すように、槽型のパブリック槽31の内部には、冷媒32が循環されており、該パブリック槽31の下方向から5℃で冷却された排ガス11が導入されている。上記冷媒32は、約0～-50℃程度の低温において凝固しないものである。その結果、パブリック槽31内に排出される排ガス11中の水分の露点は約-40℃以下となる。ここで、冷媒としては、約-60℃以上で凝固しないものとして、シリコンオイル等の高分子の炭化水素（油）、ハロゲン系炭化水素等が挙げられる。該冷媒32中に排ガス11を吹込むことにより排ガス中に含まれる水分が液中に氷（アイス）として固化される。冷媒32内に氷（ICE）が一定以上に加熱された場合には、パブリック槽31の下部から抜き出し、加熱手段33により加熱して水と冷媒32とを分離手段34により分離し、分離された冷媒32は再度冷却手段により冷却されてパブリック槽31内に供給される。水分が除去された排ガスは-40℃程度に冷却され、次の炭酸ガス固化装置14に導入される。なお、冷媒32の冷却は図1に示す熱交換器24からの冷熱を用いている。

【0028】図3は、アイスクリスタライザーの他の例として氷溶解槽スプレー型アイスクリスタライザーを示す。図3に示すように、槽型の除霜槽41の内部には、複数の冷媒管42が挿入されており、該冷媒管42には冷媒（-67℃）43が導入されており、管42の表面を冷却している。該槽41の下方から5℃で冷却された排ガス11が導入されており、冷媒により冷却された管の表面に氷（アイス）として固化付着し、水分が除去される。冷媒管42の表面に付着した氷（ICE）が一定以上になった場合には、エチレングリコール等の融解剤44を噴霧し、融解させ、その後、加熱手段45により加熱して水とエチレングリコール44とを分離手段46により分離し、分離されたエチレングリコール44は再度溶解のために槽41内に供給される。

【0029】図4は、アイスクリスタライザーの他の例として氷移動槽型アイスクリスタライザーを示す。図4に示すように、槽型の水槽51の内部には、別途氷塊52により製氷された氷53が供給されている。該水槽

5 lの水54内に下方から5℃に冷却された排ガス1 lが導入されており、製氷された氷53の表面に氷(アアイス)として固が付着し、水分が除去される。水分の付着により増大した氷53は一定以上になった場合に、下方から抜き出し、その後、加熱手段55により加熱して氷を融解させ、一部は製氷用に供給されている。

【0030】ドライアイス製造方法の例としては、排ガスに低温ガスを混合して排ガス中の炭酸ガスを冷却固化することでドライアイスを得る方法等がある。

【0031】さらに、炭酸ガスを加圧して液化・分離する方法がある。この方法では、炭酸ガスを加圧すると液化する事を利用する。例えば、純粋な炭酸ガスの圧力を40kg/cm²にすると約-55〜-10℃の範囲で液体となる。しかしながら、ボイラからの排ガス中の炭酸ガスを液化する場合は、排ガス中の炭酸ガスの分圧が低いために高圧にする必要があり、しかも加圧には余分の電力が必要である。また、加圧装置になると設備費も上昇する。従って、炭酸ガスを液体で回収するよりも、大気圧でLNGの余剰冷熱を有効利用し、一度炭酸ガスをドライアイスとして固く分離した後、加圧して液化する本システムの方が工業上有効である。

【0032】炭酸ガスは、水素と以下の触媒反応により

| 条 件 | 試験-1 | 試験-2 | 試験-3 | 試験-4 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 冷却温度 (℃) | -41 | -43 | -47 | -53 |
| 排ガス温度 (℃) | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| 排ガス速度 (l/min/sec) | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.1 |
| 水分除去率 (%) * | 93.5 | 94.1 | 95.1 | 95.5 |

*水分除去率
= 1 (出口排ガス中の水分) / (入口排ガス中の水分) × 100 (%)

【0036】【実施例2】図3に示す氷溶解析出プロセス型アイスクリスタライザーを用い、冷媒43としてシリコンオイルを使用し、除霜槽41内に排ガス11を吹き込み排ガス中の水分を冷却管42の表面に氷として固くして除去した。なお、冷却管42に付着した氷はエチレ

| 条 件 | 試験-1 | 試験-2 | 試験-3 | 試験-4 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 冷却温度 (℃) | -39 | -41 | -45 | -52 |
| 排ガス温度 (℃) | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| 排ガス速度 (l/min/sec) | 8.1 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.0 |
| 水分除去率 (%) | 51.0 | 54.2 | 51.1 | 55.1 |

【0038】【実施例3】図4に示す氷移動槽型アイスクリスタライザーを用い、氷水54内に別途製氷した氷(粒径: 2〜5 mm) 53を投入し、水槽51内に排ガス11を吹き込み水槽中の氷52の表面に氷として固くして除去した。その結果を「表3」に示す。

【表3】

メタンになる。
【化1】CO₂ + 4H₂ → CH₄ + 2H₂O
一方水素は、太陽熱利用水電解や石油のリフォーミング等で発生する。一般に、天然ガスや石油の産地は油田に近く、水素の利用も容易である。そこで、固く・分離した炭酸ガスの工業設備での稼働方法の例として、メタン合成原料とすることも考えられる。

【0033】

【実施例】以下、本発明の好適な実施形態を説明するが本発明はこれに限定されるものではない。

【0034】図2〜図4に示すアイスクリスタライザーを用いて、水分除去性能を調べた。

【実施例1】図2に示すバブリング槽型アイスクリスタライザーを用い、冷媒としてシリコンオイルを使用して冷媒32内に排ガス11を吹き込みバブリングさせて排ガス中の水分を氷として固くして除去した。その結果を「表1」に示す。表1に示すように、本実施例によればいずれの場合も水分除去率が93%以上であり、非常に良好であった。

【表1】

| 条 件 | 試験-1 | 試験-2 | 試験-3 | 試験-4 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 冷却温度 (℃) | -42 | -47 | -53 | -67 |
| 排ガス温度 (℃) | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| 排ガス速度 (l/min/sec) | 2.5 | 3.5 | 9.2 | 8.0 |
| 水分除去率 (%) | 32.0 | 43.2 | 51.1 | 59.1 |

【0040】
【発明の効果】以上説明したように、【請求項1】の発明によれば、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離する燃焼排ガスの処理方法であって、燃焼排ガス中の水分を低温で冷却し、氷(アイス)として固く化した後に、燃焼排ガスから分離し、その後燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離するので、排ガス中の水分が除去され、炭酸ガス固化の際の極低温での冷却において配管等の目詰まり等を防止するようになったものである。

【0041】【請求項2】の発明によれば、【請求項1】の発明において、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離する燃焼排ガスの処理方法であって、燃焼排ガス中の水分を5℃以上で冷却して水分として除去した後、燃焼排ガス中の水分を-30℃以下の低温で冷却し、氷(アイス)として固くして分離し、その後燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離するので、排ガス中の水分が効率的に除去され、炭酸ガス固化の際の極低温での冷却において配管等の目詰まり等を防止するようになったものである。

【0042】【請求項3】の発明によれば、【請求項1又2】の発明において、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離する燃焼排ガスの処理方法であって、燃焼排ガス中の水分を5℃以上で冷却して水分として除去した後、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離するので、排ガス中の水分が効率的に除去され、炭酸ガス固化の際の極低温での冷却において配管等の目詰まり等を防止するようになったものである。

【0043】【請求項4】の発明によれば、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離する燃焼排ガスの処理装置であって、燃焼排ガス中の水分を低温で冷却して氷として固化する氷固化手段を設けてなり、燃焼排ガス中の水分を分離するので、排ガス中の水分が除去され、炭酸ガス固化の際の極低温での冷却において配管等の目詰まり等を防止するようになったものである。

【0044】【請求項5】の発明によれば、燃焼排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温で固化又は液化して分離する燃焼排ガスの処理装置であって、燃焼排ガス中の水分を5℃前後で冷却して水分を分離する水分濃集手段と、燃焼排ガス中の水分を-30℃以下の低温で冷却して氷(アイス)として固化する手段とを設けたので、排ガス中の水分が効率的に除去され、炭酸ガス固化の際の極低温での冷却において配管等の目詰まり等を防止するようになったものである。

【0045】【請求項6】の発明によれば、請求項4又は5において、燃焼排ガス中の水分を氷(アイス)として固くして分離することにより、地球環境を汚染することなく、エネルギー循環を行うことができ、工業上有益である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

き込み、液中に氷を成長させるので、排ガス中の水分が氷として固くされて効率的に除去され、炭酸ガス固化の際の極低温での冷却において配管等の目詰まり等を防止するようにしたものである。

【0046】【請求項7】の発明によれば、請求項4又は5において、排ガス中の水分を氷(アイス)として固く化する手段が、-30℃以下の冷媒を循環させずに排ガスを吹き付け、配管の表面に氷を成長させるので、排ガス中の水分が氷として固くされて効率的に除去され、炭酸ガス固化の際の極低温での冷却において配管等の目詰まり等を防止するようになったものである。

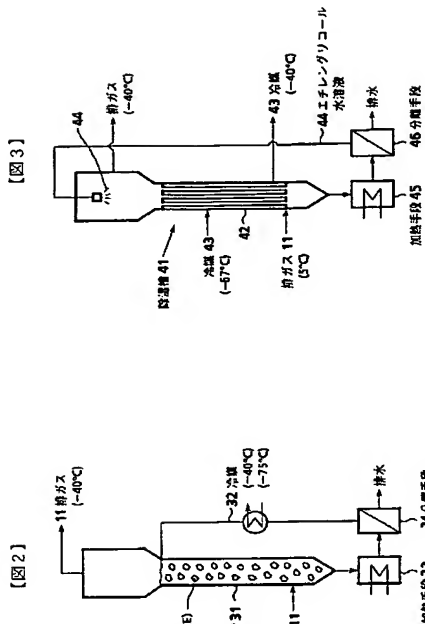
【0047】【請求項8】の発明によれば、請求項4又は5において、燃焼排ガス中の水分を氷(アイス)として固く化する手段が、予め製氷した氷を冷却した液に投入し、該氷に排ガス中の水分を付着させて氷を成長させるので、排ガス中の水分が氷として固くされて効率的に除去され、炭酸ガス固化の際の極低温での冷却において配管等の目詰まり等を防止するようになったものである。

【0048】【請求項9】の発明によれば、請求項4乃至8において、燃焼排ガス中の水分を氷(アイス)として固くした後の排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温冷媒を接触させて炭酸ガス固化物(ドライアイス)とする混合槽と、炭酸ガス固化物(ドライアイス)を分離する分離器と、分離された炭酸ガス固化物(ドライアイス)を加圧して炭酸ガスと分離する加圧手段を有するので、排ガス中の水分が氷として固くされて効率的に除去され、炭酸ガス固化の際の極低温での冷却において配管等の目詰まり等を防止でき、工業上有益である。

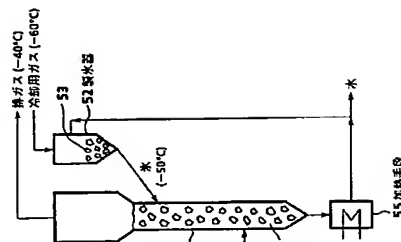
【0049】【請求項10】の発明によれば、請求項4乃至8において、燃焼排ガス中の水分を氷(アイス)として固くした後の排ガス中の炭酸ガスを低温冷媒を接触させて炭酸ガス固化物(ドライアイス)とする混合槽と、炭酸ガス固化物(ドライアイス)を分離する分離器と、分離された炭酸ガス固化物(ドライアイス)を加圧して炭酸ガスと分離する加圧手段を有するので、排ガス中の水分が氷として固くされて効率的に除去され、炭酸ガス固化の際の極低温での冷却において配管等の目詰まり等を防止でき、工業上有益である。

【0050】以上、説明したように本発明はLNGの冷熱を有効利用して、排ガス中の炭酸ガスをドライアイスとして固く・分離することにより、地球環境を汚染することなく、エネルギー循環を行うことができ、工業上有益である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

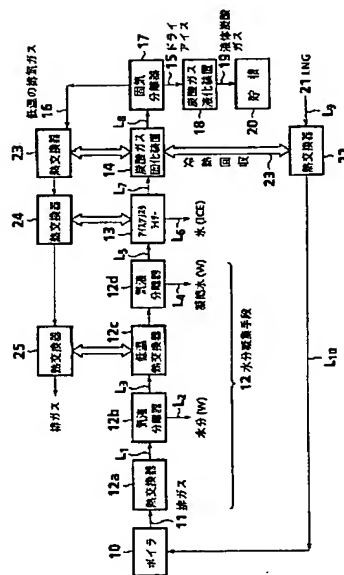


【図2】



- 【図1】本発明の排ガス処理装置の構成図である。
【図2】本発明の第1のアイスクリスライザの構成図である。
【図3】本発明の第2のアイスクリスライザの構成図である。
【図4】本発明の第3のアイスクリスライザの構成図である。
- 【符号の説明】
- 10 ボイラ
 - 11 燃焼排ガス
 - 12 水分凝集手段
 - 13 氷 (アイス) 固化装置 (アイスクリスライザ)
 - 14 炭酸ガス固化装置 (ドライアイスクリスライザ)
 - 15 固化炭酸ガス (ドライアイス)
 - 16 炭酸ガスを含まない排ガス
 - 17 固相分離器
 - 18 炭酸ガス液化装置
 - 19 液化炭酸ガス
 - 20 液化炭酸貯槽
 - 21 LNG
 - 22 熱交換器
 - 23 ライン
 - 24, 25, 26 熱交換器
 - W 水分
 - ICE 氷
 - 31 縦型のパブリング槽
 - 32 冷却
 - 33 加熱手段
 - 41 縦型の槽
 - 42 冷却管
 - 43 冷却 (-67°C)
 - 44 融解剤
 - 45 加熱手段
 - 51 縦型の水槽
 - 52 製氷機
 - 53 氷
 - 54 加熱手段

【図1】



フロントページの続き

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